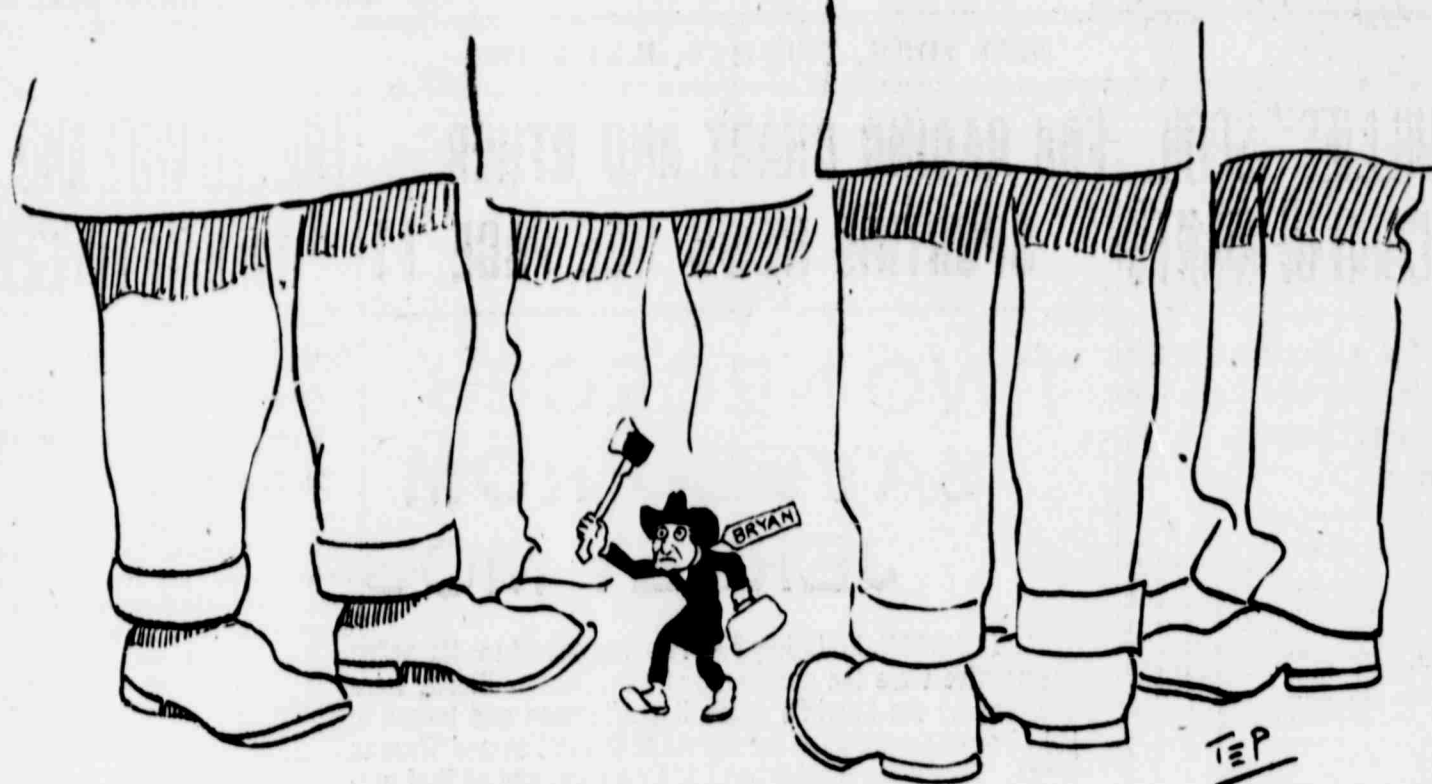


PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT—CONVENTION HUMORS.—DRAWN BY T. E. POWERS

OH, YES! BRYAN IS IN ST. LOUIS.

(By T. E. Powers.)



BRYAN ARRIVES IN ST. LOUIS
WITH HIS ANTI-PARKER AXE
AND NOBODY CARES



JUDGE ALTON B.
PARKER New York

tribute just before the third race. The Tammany contingent made elaborate preparations to rout the St. Louis bookmakers and for a few hours forgot that there was ever such a candidate as Parker.

To the surprise of the 1,000 Tammany boomers all the convention tickets Mr. Murphy could get for them numbered one hundred. Tammany could not stand to be decimated on the ticket proposition, and immediately began to play politics.

They demanded that Mike Padden, of the Bowery, be appointed a sergeant-at-arms. He got the appointment. Then he went out to the Coliseum to pick out a good door, and several hundred seat-holders are likely to enter the hall to-morrow at noon and find empty seats. Tammany men occupying their chairs.

PARKER HAS 750 VOTES.

Judge Parker to-day had 750 votes pledged. This insures his nomination on the first ballot. The latest States to come around to the Parker side are little Maryland and West Virginia. The opposition looks like a cherry pie dropped off a roof, and Charles F. Murphy's black eye as a national leader is assuredly a gloomy and portentous decoration.

A caucus of the New York delegation was held at headquarters in the Planters' Hotel. The following organization was effected: Edward Murphy, of Troy, chairman; David B. Hill, member of the Committee on Resolutions; Thomas F. Grady, member of the Committee on Rules; James Ridgway, of Brooklyn, member of the Committee on Credentials. The vote on the question of extending to John Fox the empty honor of standing as the Vice-Presidential candidate from a State that is going to furnish the candidate for President was unanimous.

TAMMANY OUT IN FORCE.

There was a full attendance of the Tammany delegates at the caucus, but they were a sad and chastened lot. On the contrary, the demeanor of the up-State delegates, particularly the demeanor of David B. Hill, was sprightly and full of evidences of satisfaction.

The first heard from Tammany was sprung by Senator Grady. He made a motion to the effect that the New York delegation would resist any attempt to abolish the two-thirds rule, should one be made. William F. Sheehan, with as much show of interest as though he were calling for a pitcher of ice-water, moved that the resolution be referred to Mr. Grady. The vote was unanimous in favor of this motion, and Mr. Grady sat down.

SETBACK FOR COCKRAN.

Bourke Cockran moved that the delegation instruct the members of the Committee on Resolutions that it is the sense of the delegation, that the money question was settled by the result of the elections in 1896 and 1900. Mr. Cockran made a long speech in favor of his resolution and demanded a vote on it.

George Raines, of Rochester, made a short speech in opposition to voting on the resolution of Mr. Cockran, and it was finally referred to the member of the Committee on Resolutions. David B. Hill smiled a sardonic smile.

The reported withdrawal of Tammany opposition sent the Parker stock upward. Uninstructed delegates began rushing for the band wagon.

BUT BRYAN CAN'T SEE IT.

In the midst of all William J. Bryan sat in his headquarters this afternoon in solitary grandeur, and when asked what he thought of the Parker avalanche, said:

"The situation is unchanged; there is still opposition to Parker."

Bryan grows positively pathetic as the Parker men begin to show their hands. He was yesterday offering his support to ex-Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, but to-day was giving encouragement to the friends of Mayor McClellan, of New York.

Next to Tammany's complete breakdown, the most sensational bit of news here to-day is that the National Committee has seated the entire Hopkins delegation in the Illinois fight. The Harrison men didn't get a delegate-at-large nor a district delegate. The decision was given only after one of the fiercest hearings that a National Committee ever had before it. Feeling ran high at one time, and it was with difficulty that the factions could be kept from dying at one another's throats.

VICTORY FOR JUDGE PARKER.

The seating of the Hopkins delegation is another great victory for Judge Parker. Hopkins, though his delegation is instructed for Hearst, has been hand and glove with the Hill-Sheehan-Belmont crowd since his arrival here, and it has been freely predicted that he would win from the time that he first lined up with this powerful element.

The decision of the sub-committee was based on the ground that the State Convention was supreme, that fights in the district caucuses are not proper matters for adjudication by the National Committee, and that it is the business of the National Committee to go behind the record of the convention as submitted to them. The National Committee upheld these views.

The Harrison and Hearst men were greatly disheartened by their defeat, and announced their intention of carrying the fight before the Committee on Credentials, and if beaten there, before the convention itself.

The victory of the Hopkins faction was a sad blow to W. J. Bryan.

"The decision of the committee is far reaching," said Mr. Bryan "and means that the work of a few men is to stand before the wishes of the majority of the delegates. I have hopes that the Credentials Committee will see the matter in a different light."

Some of all the drift toward Parker the managers of the Hearst campaign had hoped for, and they were all the more disappointed that the Hearst men still had hope of so organizing the opposition to the Parker nomination. They laughed at all suggestions that the Hearst campaign would be withdrawn, and expressed the hope that they

would yet be able to draw Gorman into the melee, and to prevent his friends from going to Parker's support. "Pennsylvania's action did not surprise us," they said. "We have always counted it in the Parker column."

The Tammany people are now so confident that things are going to run smoothly that they have practically decided to order their special trains to leave Friday afternoon, anticipating that the convention will be over at that time.

At the meeting of the Nebraska delegation to-day Mr. Bryan was appointed to represent the State on the Committee on Resolutions. There was some discussion on the position the State shall assume on the platform. Mr. Bryan's contention will be for the re-affirmation of the Kansas City platform, but the delegation recognized the improbability of securing such a stand. The discussion was therefore devoted largely to the consideration of what to do in that event. No conclusion was reached, but the tendency is to accept the situation if fairly liberal declarations can be secured. In that event Mr. Bryan will probably not make a platform fight on the convention floor. He has not formally declared his position, but his fellow delegates thus interpret it.

The New York Parker headquarters was the gathering place of a large majority of delegation leaders this morning, and Hill and Murphy, with William F. Sheehan, were kept busy. At an early hour the triumvirate went into secret session prior to the meeting of the New York State delegation. Senator Hill found time to deny that either he or his lieutenants had as yet made any suggestions as to a running mate for Parker, but intimated that it was nearly time to do so, "as the Parker matter has been favorably decided." It is understood at the New York headquarters that Wall, of Wisconsin, has decided that he will not allow his name to be used for the second place. Rose, of Wisconsin, however, is said to be willing.

REBUFF FOR COLER.

Delegate Baughman, of Maryland, was approached to-day by Bird E. Coler, of the Tammany forces, and this conversation followed:

"Tammany desires that Senator Gorman's name be presented to the convention by Maryland, and we know it will get excellent support," said Coler.

"You, of course, cannot support it," said Mr. Baughman.

"No," said Mr. Coler; "we are bound by the unit rule."

"That being the case we decline to present Senator Gorman's name, and I trust that you will not attempt to make a monkey out of Maryland," replied Mr. Baughman.

It was said that the Parker New Yorkers were in possession of a flat refusal to run from Gorman himself. Senator Hill said: "I have nothing to say at present," and Mr. Sheehan said: "I cannot discuss the matter. I will not deny it, neither will I affirm it."

Another anti-Parker man asked Mr. Baughman if it were possible to make any further effort for Gorman, and Mr. Baughman said it was too late.

"The band wagon has started," he said, "and it is already getting very crowded. They'll be putting up sideboards in a little while to accommodate the crowds."

DELAWARE STILL FOR GRAY.

At an informal conference of the Delaware delegation it was decided that the delegation should adhere to Judge Gray. The conference was in no way formal and none of the delegates was willing to make a statement that the decision reached was binding or final, but it was said that as yet the delegation saw no reason to abandon its favorite son.

The Virginia delegation, which arrived to-day, saw in an evening paper of yesterday that they were for Senator Gorman for President. They all signed this declaration written by Senator Daniel:

"The Chairman is hereby instructed to cast the vote of the delegation for Alton B. Parker as long as his name is before the convention."

GUFFEY HAS SHATTERED PARKER OPPOSITION

(Special to The Evening World.)

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Events that stand out prominently to-day in the preliminary work of the convention are the pledging of the 68 votes of Pennsylvania to Judge Parker, virtually assuring his nomination on the first ballot and giving to him a majority of the delegates to the convention.

The tentative agreement by the Parker managers to accept Senator George W. Turner, of Washington, as their choice for Vice-President, and thus make the ticket Parker and Turner.

Yesterday, as a whole, was replete with incidents, and thoroughly demonstrated the old saying that you cannot beat some one with nobody. All day efforts were made to get Col. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, to commit himself as to a candidate. To all the requests to say something, Col. Guffey replied that the delegation would caucus at 8 o'clock.

Bryan went to him and suggested that he should favor Pattison. It was considered a shrewd move on the part of Bryan, as, with the 68 votes of the Keystone State in line with others for some candidate other than Parker, it would be an opposition to be reckoned with by the Parker forces. Mr. Guffey spoke to his few advisers on the delegation. They smelled a rat. They said it would be Pattison for a while, until Pennsylvania was committed against Parker and in line for Bryan plans, and after that the future was dark. Guffey thought so, too.

The Hearst people, too, tried to get Guffey in line. They had no chance. This was known to everybody but the managers of the Hearst boom, and even while the delegation was in the caucus they waited, hoping that lightning would strike.

Murphy early in the day came to the conclusion that Guffey and the 68 votes of his State carried in his vest pocket were the things needed to beat Parker. Murphy selected Jimmie O'Brien, the former Sheriff of New York, once leader of the County Democracy and known in later years as the leader of a handful of followers under the name of the City Democracy, to go and see Guffey.

O'Brien went and put up a plea that was heroic in its conception. It was like the one in the old play of "For Congress," made famous years ago by John T. Raymond. O'Brien told Guffey that he held the situation in the hollow of his hand. "Go to any one, pick out any man, make him the nominee and he will be the President," said O'Brien, and he painted to Guffey the picture of Guffey as a President maker, the man standing behind the nominees of the party, National Chairman and all that it signifies.

Guffey did not turn a hair. Hours before he had seen the Parker people and knew their strength. He knew that it was a case of getting on the band wagon then or throwing rocks at it. A place had been reserved for him, and he said he would let the delegation decide.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM A HARD JOLT TO ROOSEVELT

It Demands the Relinquishment of the Philippines, Favors a Conservative Revision of the Tariff, and Hits at President's "Big Stick" Order.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The platform, which has been drawn by John Short Williams, and is to be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions, is a document of great length. It favors economy in the Government, honesty in the public service, and a candidate who is trained in the use of the Constitution. It asks for a conservative and businesslike reduction of the tariff, especially for reductions on trust-controlled articles. It favors the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. The ultimate relinquishment of the Philippines is demanded on the broad ground that "the white man has no right to superimpose his civilization by force upon the brown man in the brown man's country. He will have enough to do to maintain the white man's civilization in all parts of the white man's country, which is his inherited and inherent duty. Judged by the proceedings of the Republican National Convention, a great many white men do not seem too anxious to do even that much."

Hard Rap At Roosevelt. Dealing with the Monroe Doctrine the platform deals Roosevelt a sharp jolt. It says: "We especially resent the doctrine, which was not born of Mr. Monroe, but was born of Mr. Roosevelt, that it is, or can be, the duty of the United States to convert its army and navy into a constabulary for the purpose of collecting debts due by Central and South American nations to European countries, or the subjects of European countries, or even to citizens of the American Republic. Speculators and investors, when taking their chances in countries with unstable governments, do so with their eyes open, and generally fix for themselves profit proportions to the risk, the chief risk being, indeed, these same unstable

political institutions and irresponsible local governments. "If they choose to do for themselves that sort of a bed, let them lie in it. When the candidate of the Republican party says, concerning our dealings with other nations, 'All that we ask is that they govern themselves well and be prosperous and orderly; where this is the case, they did help us from us,' we answer that we are not the guardians of the prosperity and domestic order of other peoples, and that so long as they neither directly nor indirectly injure us, nor by their conduct drag us into international entanglements of their own creating, we have no more to do with the internal administration of their affairs than they have to do with that of ours."

Currency Question. On the question of currency the platform says that the \$200,000,000 of outstanding Treasury notes are neither a burden to the people nor a peril to business interests. The issue of interest-bearing bonds is opposed, and the Government is urged to meet its obligations by the sale of Government lands and the reduction of the interest on the Government debt.

The platform urges the fullest application of the laws against oppressive trusts and the amendment of laws that permit discrimination in rates and favoritism by railroads. It favors the cessation of the existing iniquitous partnership between the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Bank, whereby millions of dollars are annually lent to those moneyed institutions without charge of interest.

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GEO TURNER
Washington

MAYOR ANGRY AT POLICE AID TO B.R.T.

Has Ordered a Thorough Investigation to Be Made Into the Conduct of Those Accused of Bouncing Citizens from Cars.

Mayor McClellan was greatly shocked to-day when he read in the papers of the outrageous treatment accorded to Coney Island passengers on the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company by inspectors and special policemen stationed at Kings Highway to enforce payment of a second fare. He rang up Deputy Police Commissioner Farrell, who is Acting Commissioner in the absence of Mr. McAdoo, and ordered a rigid investigation made of the entire situation, and especially of the part the police are alleged to have taken in the fracas of yesterday.

It is the unanimous opinion of all who witnessed the riots at Kings Highway yesterday that the police, without exception, acted for the railroad people and were almost as valuable to them as their own paid agents. The Mayor said that he would see that any complaint against a policeman received immediate attention.

Full Report to Be Made. After getting the Mayor's message Deputy Commissioner Farrell said he had ordered Inspector McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, to make a report on the situation and that he would have this report late this afternoon.

"The police are not supposed to help the railroad people," he said. "But are present only to keep the peace and arrest law breakers. If any man goes beyond his duty he will be punished. The accounts of the part the police played in the troubles of yesterday are so conflicting that I am not ready to say what will be done until an official report is made out."

President E. W. Winter, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, made a vigorous defense of the conduct of the company's employees to-day. "Our conductors and inspectors," he said, "are instructed to collect a second fare from each and every person riding to Coney Island. In the discharge of this duty they are instructed to be as gentle as possible, and not only to be careful of the persons of passengers, but also of their feelings. I have no information that they have done otherwise."

Can Charge What They Like. "We have a legal right to charge 10 cents for a ride to Coney Island. We own every inch of the ground over which our cars run from Kings Highway to Coney Island, and under the laws of the State we have a right to charge three cents a mile over every mile of the road from Brooklyn down to that point. Beyond there we have a right to include our property and order people from it as trespassers. The whole trouble is that people misunderstand the recent decision of the Appellate Division. It had nothing at all to do with this Coney Island situation. I have instructed our inspectors and

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. Hatcher*

DIED

M'GINTY.—On July 3, BRIDGET M'GINTY, beloved wife of the late John M'Ginty.

Funeral from her late residence, 302 E. 12th st., Wednesday, July 4, 10 A. M., from Church of the Epiphany, 23rd av., between 21st and 22nd sts.; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GUAYAGUIL. Ecuador, July 3.—Gen. Raimundo Flores died on Sunday in Lima. He took a prominent part in the Liberal revolution overthrown by the conservatives, and was exiled to Peru, where he resided till his death. He was a son of Gen. Juan Flores, a former President of Ecuador.

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Write for Booklet of Premiums.

91 Hudson St., New York.

BAUMANN

One Dollar Per Week Opens an Account. Our Terms Also Apply to New Jersey and Connecticut.

3 ROOMS \$75
4 ROOMS \$125
5 ROOMS \$150

Write for Complete List of Goods. Everything for Housekeeping. We Pay Freight and Cartage.

84th St. & 3rd Ave.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—Mittie (poodle) terrier, white, in morning dress, license 9541 on collar. Liberal reward for return to Harold Apartment, 420 Manhattan St.

MONEY found at Polo Grounds, July 4. MONEY found at Polo Grounds, July 4.

HELP WANTED—MALE. BOSTON, Mass. Laundry, 2nd W. 2nd st. week, 1000, 1000, 1000. Apply at 1000, 1000, 1000.

LAUNDRY WANTED—FEMALE. FIRST-CLASS shirt makers; come ready to work. 2nd W. 2nd st., Brooklyn.

MARKER AND SORTER wanted on collar, buttons and cuffs; experienced, reliable man only. Gardner & Vail, 775 E. 12th st., N. Y.

IRONER—Wanted, first-class shirt maker and collar maker. West End Laundry, 420 Manhattan St.

LAUNDRY WANTED—MALE. FIRST-CLASS washer on that work at 1000, 1000, 1000.

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